THE Numb. 50.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, July 8, to Friday, July 15, 1737.

On Board the Dorſetſhire, June 26, 1737.

Mr. *Parks*,

PLeaſe to inſert the following, in Anſwer to the Objections appearing againſt me, in your *Gazette*, No. 45; and you'll oblige,

Sir, Your very humble Servant,

JOHN TENNENT.

Legere & non Intelligere eſt Negligere.

BY my *Repreſentation*, in the *Gazette*, N°. 31. it is plain, That I propoſed to diſcuſs the Arguments which my Opponents us'd againſt me, in a fair Manner; and therefore I hope, that all the Cenſure I paſs'd, will be deem'd very reaſonable; ſince they had not then obſerved, what by Men of Senſe and Honour, could be eſteem'd juſt: For, inſtead of that, they ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to impoſe their Notions of the Matter almoſt upon every Perſon they met with; whether ſuch underſtood the Subject or not; which, by the By, I muſt obſerve, demonſtrates the little Regard they have for the Public Good, and how much their Intereſt is at Heart, when they unfairly oppoſe a Thing propoſed for Public Benefit; as they had never given me an Opportunity to anſwer their Objections.

I ſhall purpoſely paſs over the arrogant indecent Expreſſions, of my notable Adverſary, and content myſelf with examining the Reaſons he brings to juſtify his Aſſertions, and ſhewing that they demonſtrate the Contradiction of thoſe Aſſertions, for proving of which they are adduced.

He aſſerts that there is not an Analogy between the Coagulation of all Fluids; and for the Proof of this Aſſertion, refers to the Doctrine of Attraction. Now, it is well known that the Particles of a Fluid Body attract one another in a Manner different from the Attraction of the Particles of a Solid Body: I would ſpeak of a Fluid and Solid, abſtracting from any particular Kind of either; And, to ſtate the Matter clearly, I ſhall ſuppoſe the Particles of a Fluid, to be Spherical, and thoſe of a Solid, Quadrangular. Then, it is plain, that upon the Application of any Thing which will change the Particles of this Fluid Body from a Spherical into a Quadrangular Figure, that there is an Analogy between this Change of the Fluid, and that of another, abſtracting from the particular Nature of that other Fluid; and only conſidering it with Regard to that Property, be what it will, that renders it a Fluid Body: Whence it follows, that during this Change of a Fluid Body, to a Solid, in whatever Degree it is due, the Particles attract one another exactly alike, regarding that Property which only makes it a Fluid. And therefore from this Doctrine of Attraction, it is evident, that there is an Analogy between the Coagulation of all Fluids.

In this Senſe my Expreſſion muſt, by all thinking Men, be conſidered; for, had I ſaid that there is an Abſolute Analogy between the Coagulation of all Fluids, 'twoud have been a Contradiction in Terms; ſince there are ſo many Kinds of Fluids in the Univerſe; and therefore no Man of Senſe could conceive it otherways than a relative Analogy.

I come next to his other Aſſertion, founded on Doctor *Mead*'s Method of accounting for the ill Effects of the Viper Venom; where he confidently ſays, that by my own Reaſoning, and what is by that great Man ſaid of that Matter, *That there is not, nor can be, the leaſt Relation in the State of the Blood in this Caſe, and in that of a Peripneumony, or Pleuriſy, is incontrovertibly evident*; giving no other Reaſon for ſo peremptory an Affirmation than, that as the Coagulation of the Blood is produced from different Cauſes; therefore there can be no Relation in the Two Caſes; or in his own Words, *Since he allows the Reaſon of its Coagulation, or Viſcidity in thoſe Diſorders, not to proceed from any violent Shock given to that Fluid, ſo as to break its Texture; but from its Quantity, from viſcid Diet, or the like.*

It is an Axiom, that under many Circumſtances different Cauſes will produce the like Effects: Now, if this learned Gentleman had known this, 'twas his Buſineſs to have demonſtrated the Impoſſibility of its being ſo in this Caſe: But he thinks his *gratis Dictum* is ſufficient, tho' he conceals his Name. Let us then examine the Matter cloſely, and ſee whether the Blood can be in the ſame State in a Peripneumony or Pleuriſy, and when it is affected with the Viper or Rattle-Snake's Venom. It is moſt certain that a Diſſolution of the Blood is the immediate Effect of the Viper or Rattle-Snake's Venom; and that a Coagulation ſucceeds this Diſſolution; and it is as certain that there can be no Coagulation in the Blood, without a Diſſolution: For, the Blood is a Heterogeneous Fluid; and, in ſuch, no Coagulation can be, without an antecedent or previous Diſſolution; whereby there is a Separation of the more ſolid Particles of the Blood from thoſe more fluid. So that it appears from hence, That the Blood, after the Bite of a Rattle-Snake, or Viper, is of an uneven Texture; and appears very evidently to be ſo, by the Intermiſſion of the Pulſe, Convulſions, Fever, and Coughing; which laſt Symptom, the moſt clearly proves, that there is a very intimate Diviſion of the more ſolid Parts of the Blood, from the more fluid: For, meeting with a ſmall Reſiſtance in the Branches of the *Aſpera Arteria*, becauſe of the looſe Contexture of the Lungs, there it lodges. Now, tho' it is well known that ſuch Symptoms attend Pleuriſies, and that it is a very ſure Way of inferring the Likeneſs of Caſes, by the Phænomena, upon applying one Thing to each Cure; yet this *extraordinary Remarker*, will by no Means take this for Proof, but has brought in the Doctrine of Attraction, which ſerves to controvert this Objection, as well as the Firſt, ſince from it I ſhall now ſhew, how the Cauſes I aſſign for the Production of a Pleuriſy, or Peripneumony, will induce a State of the Blood, the ſame as the Rattle-Snake, or Viper Venom.

The Cauſes I aſſign to produce a Pleuriſy, or Peripneumony, are, a viſcid Diet, ſudden Obſtruction of Perſpiration, and a Reluxation of the Solids; under which Circumſtances, no laudable Blood can be form'd: And, ſince the Blood is a Heterogeneous Fluid, the Particles thereof will not be mix'd, ſo as to form a Blood of an uniform Conſiſtence, eſpecially as the Circulation is languid; therefore thoſe Particles will not attract one another according to their different Natures; which is the Law of Attraction; ſo that there will be a Blood of an uneven Texture, and conſequently coagulated; this is certainly true, and liable to no well-grounded Objection: Indeed, here is an apparent one, *viz.* That as the Viper, or Rattle-Snake Venom, was emitted into a laudable Blood, the Caſes therefore cannot be alike. This Objection is eaſily obviated: For, it is found, by Experience, that Hetero-

geneous

geneous Fluids, may by a Diſſolution of their Parts, be reduced very near to the ſame State as before they were intimately united. And to prove the Likeneſs of the Two Caſes, it is certain that the Quantity of Blood is increaſed, from a Diſſolution of its Parts, that is, it will occupy a greater Space in the Veſſels; and therefore I preſume it appears in all Circumſtances, that the Blood is in the ſame State, or very near it in both Caſes.

To conclude, I ſhall paſs by his inconſiſtent Way of Talking about Specificks, *as obvious to any One who has a competent Knowledge of Letters*; and make this Obſerve to his *Dear Countrymen*. What muſt they think of the Abilities and Depth of the Man's Judgment, when the Reaſons he offers to juſtify his Aſſertions, prove their Contradiction? Will they not charge him with the Name he beſtows upon another; and reject him as an unskilful Pilot? As ſuch lead upon *innumerable Rocks, and the Ship-Wreck Death.*

As we have given ſome Account, in our late Gazettes, *of the Proceedings in Parliament, relating to the Importation of Bar and Pig-Iron, into* England, *from* America, *it may not be improper to give a Place to the following Letter relating to it.*

To the Author of the London Daily-Poſt, *and* General Advertiſer.

SIR,

AS it is neceſſary to elucidate ſome Points now on the Tapis, reſpecting our Britiſh Plantations in America, *you are deſired to inſert in your Paper the following Lines, in doing which, you'll oblige,*

Sir, your humble Servant,

PHILO BRITANNIÆ.

OUR Conſumption of Bar-Iron requiring more than we either do or can make, we are obliged to import annually about 20,000 Tons from Sweden, and Ruſſia, the firſt of which being of a hard ſtrong Body, is fit for Horſe Shoes, Tyre for Carts, Waggons, Coaches, and other Purpoſes liable to Friction, and for Converſion into Steel (to which Uſe only we apply near a 1000 Tons per Annum) the Orgroon Iron claims a Place before any Iron yet known in the World; and (as ſuch) proves an Article of the greateſt Moment, for without Edge-Tools, we could ſcarce furniſh ourſelves with the Neceſſaries of Life.

The Ruſſia Iron comes cheap, ſome of it is tolerably tough; there is another Sort more brittle, (but like ſome of our Engliſh Iron) works ſoft, and readily ſubmits to the Hammer; for which Reaſon it is in great Eſteem with the Nailors, who can make as many Nails (or more) with this in Six Days, as they can in Seven with that from Sweden; the Conſumption of it therefore, when manufactur'd, is the larger, and Profit the greater.

In England, we are computed to make about 18,000 Tons per Annum of Bar-Iron, and can't well add to that Quantity, our Woods are ſo far exhauſted; but as we now import ſome Bar-Iron from America (neareſt in Quality to the Engliſh) were we to import more from thence, and make leſs at home, we ſhould be able, with the ſame Quantity of Wood we now expend, to make much more Bar-Iron, which would employ more Hands, and not only keep up, if not advance the Value of our Woods; but conſidering the trifling Expence of Cordwood in America, would put us in a Capacity to render Bar-Iron cheaper than it can now be ſold, the Advantage of which would be more agreeably perceiv'd by every Conſumer of Wrought-Iron. In our American Colonies, are now erected ſeveral Forges and Bloomeries for making Bar-Iron; in the Nature of which there is ſome Difference, according to the Difference in the Nature of the Ore; and from this Variety, it becomes proper for all Purpoſes, to which any, or all the Sorts of Engliſh Bar-Iron are applicable, but will not completely anſwer all the Intentions of Swediſh Iron.

However, as it approaches the Nature of Engliſh Iron, 'tis reaſonable to preſume, that if the Americans are encouraged to go further in making Bar-Iron, they will alſo manufacture it in all Shapes for their own Occaſions, and (by degrees) for the Sugar Iſlands alſo; for 'tis not ſuppoſeable, that thoſe People, when they have made Bar-Iron, will ſend it here to be manufactur'd, and return'd at a large Expence of Freight out and (in Goods manufactur'd) home, Inſurance, Duty, Commiſſion, Inland Carriage, and Recarriage, Landing, and Shipping, and other Contingencies, all which being near 5 l. per Ton may be ſav'd, by keeping their Bar-Iron at home.

Every Gentleman in England, not a Stranger to our Conſtitution, muſt admit, that this Nation has rais'd itſelf from a low to a flouriſhing State by Trade; and chiefly, by thoſe Branches which conſiſt in our Manufactures, the Principal whereof, are the Woollen, the Iron, and Linnen; as theſe have advanc'd, ſo have the Value of Lands, and as the one riſes or ſinks ſo will the other.

The Americans, who have formerly taken from us great Quantities of theſe Commodities, are now creeping into thoſe very Manufactures themſelves, and this is undeniably evident by Facts too viſible; for in Penſylvania, they already make, for their Shipping, Iron-Work, of their Home-made Iron, and both Cordage and Sail-Cloth, from Hemp of the Growth of their own Colony. They make alſo Woollen Cloths and Stuffs for the Uſe of great Part of the Country People; and more they will, for as they clear their Lands, and bring them into a State of Cultivation, they afford fine ſweet Paſturage, and as that encreaſes, ſo will the Number of their Sheep; when, rather than put themſelves to the Expence, and us the Trouble of working up their Wool, they'll make ſhift to do it themſelves, 'till in Time they will become independent on England for that moſt uſeful Branch of the Britiſh Trade; and when but a Part of theſe People can ſupply themſelves with the foregoing and others of our Manufactures, as Hats, Shoes, &c. no doubt but every Colony will copy after an Example ſo beneficial to themſelves; and nothing is more felt evident, than that the more they make, the leſs we ſhall export; by which our labouring Poor, now a Public Advantage, muſt then become the Reverſe, not only to the Detriment of Trade, but the Landed Intereſt throughout England.

It has been alledg'd by ſome, that the Importation of Bar-Iron from America, will ſave us ſo much ready Money as is yearly ſent out to purchaſe that Commodity from Foreigners. It may indeed ſave us the laying out ſome ready Money, for if our Colonies firſt make, and then manufacture for themſelves Bar-Iron, the leſs we ſhall have occaſion to import, which will conſequently ſave us the laying out ſome ready Money. But is not ſuch ſaving purchas'd with the Loſs of a valuable Manufacture, highly inconſiſtent with good Policy and a National Intereſt? And for thoſe who will have it, that let us take what Quantities ſoever we will of Bar-Iron from our Colonies, the Inhabitants there will take a Value Equivalent from us in Goods, inſtead of Money, is drawing a wild Concluſion from chimerical Premiſes, for they now take what they want, and if their Wants ſhould encreaſe, what Market have they but Great-Britain for a Supply? If they tumble in great Quantities of Bar-Iron upon us, and take leſs of our Manufactures, (as has been obſerv'd above) we muſt pay a Ballance in ready Money to them, as we now do to Sweden and Ruſſia.

The Merchandize now imported from our Colonies in America, conſiſt chiefly in Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Tobacco, Rice, Pig-Iron, Copper-Ore, Deer-Skins, Lumber, Train-Oil, Maſts, Yards, Bowſprits, Whalebone, Logwood, &c. They carry on a Trade to our American Iſlands, which they furniſh with Bread, Flower, Lumber, Horſes, Beef, Pork, Fiſh, &c. from whence they bring home in return, Sugars, Cotton, Indigo, Spaniſh Money, Rum, Moloſſes, &c. of which laſt Commoditiesthey ſend a Part to England. They alſo ſend Rice to Portugal, and Wheat and Fiſh to that Country, Spain, and

and Italy. As the Markets give Encouragement, and if their Exports for Pig-Iron (excluſive of Bar) are enlarg'd, they will have Effects, in all Probability, ſufficient to purchaſe more than all the Merchandize they'll want from Great-Britain. If not, they may go upon Hemp as an additional Article, which grows well in ſeveral Parts of that Country (where the Land is worth next to nothing) and a large Bounty being allow'd on it here, it might therefore be cultivated to good Advantage to the Planter, and exported to us, would not interfere with our Domeſtick Manufactures; the Palatines have made a pretty good Progreſs (their Infant Days conſider'd) in this Commodity, and the Engliſh having good Lands, much nearer to Navigation, might be better; but neglecting this Article, of which we are told ſeveral Hundred Tons are annually ſent from England to our Colonies; it plainly indicates, that the Americans ſtand in need of no additional Branch of Trade to purchaſe Commodities from us.

We have been prompted in a late Sort of an Eſſay on the American Trade, to get Encouragement for importing Bar-Iron from the Plantations, as a Means to leſſen the Imports from our Northern Neighbours, and yet told by the ſame Author, that our Plantation Iron can never be made and imported cheap enough to prejudice our home-made Iron; how then can it keep our Iron from the Baltick, which for the moſt Part is cheaper than the Engliſh? There is much more like Reaſoning in the ſame Paper, which is referr'd to the Judgment of thoſe, who (if to be found) can comprehend ſuch Logick.

That our Subjects in the American Colonies are Children of the State, and to be treated as ſuch, no one denies; but it can't reaſonably be admitted, that the Mother ſhould impoveriſh herſelf to enrich her Children, nor that Great-Britain ſhould weaken herſelf to ſtrengthen America, leaſt ſuch a Procedure ſhou'd, in Time, furniſh us with a Subject for a melancholly Reflection.

Upon reducing the National Intereſt, now on Foot in England.

IN vain at our Vices the Parſons exclaim,
The Beau is embroider'd, brocaded the Dame;
Their Preaching avails not. --- See how they're outdone
By a Scheme that is father'd by pious Sir J-----N:
Our Int'reſt reduc'd, our Expences muſt leſſen,
And ſo will our Sins. --- Won't this be a Bleſſing!
In vile Maſquerades nothing now can be ſpent,
Nor can HEIDE--R open *Ridotto's* in *Lent*;
To Opera Subſcriptions 'twill take off the Itch,
And H-----L and F------D will die in a Ditch,
And with 'em likewiſe our fam'd Harlequin R---CH.
The Ladies of Pleaſure, now under Tuition
Of Old Mother H-----D, and train'd for Fruition,
Inſtead of *Rack Punch*, with the * *Spread-Eagle* Jellies,
Muſt be glad of *Leak Broth* to ſwill their damn'd Bellies.
Of Strangers no more ſhall we bear the Reproaches,
That here the Phyſicians make Viſits in Coaches;
His ful-bottom'd Wig the proud Lawyer muſt quit,
And his Chariot with Springs the extravagant Cit:
The Tradeſmen no longer his Spouſe ſhall regale
At *Stepney* (on *Sundays*) with Buns and with Ale.
'Tis hard upon them: but the Bullies and the Beaus
Muſt all ſtay at Home, for want of fine Cloaths.
So godly a Change! who will dare to gain-ſay? ----
Religion will flouriſh, tho' our Trade will decay.
Thus with Poverty bleſt, we ſhall ſtarve by Degrees,
And plainly illuſtrate the *Tale of the Bees*.

* *The* Spread-Eagle Chocolate-Houſe, *famous for* Jellies.

A ſhort View of ſome of the World's Contents.

A WORLD that's full of Fools and Madmen,
Of over-glad, and over-ſad Men,
With a few good, but many bad Men.

So many Cheats, and cloſe Diſguiſes,
So many down, for One that riſes,
So many Fops, for One that wiſe is.

So many Women ugly, fine,
Their Inſide ſoul, their Outſide ſhines;
So many Preachers, few Divines.

So many of Religious Sect,
Who quite do miſexpound the Text,
About they know not what perplext.

Many Diſeaſes that do fill ye,
Many Doctors that do kill ye,
Few Phyſicians that do heal ye.

Many Lawyers that undo ye,
But few Friends who will ſtick to ye,
And other ills that do purſue ye.

So many Tradeſmen Liars,
So many cheated Buyers,
As even Numeration tires.

So many looſe ones, and high-flying,
Who live as if there were no dying,
Heav'n and Hell, and all defying.

So many under ſcanty Fates,
Who yet do live at lofty Rates,
And make Shew of great Eſtates.

And if they will not take Offence,
Many great Men of little Senſe,
Who yet to Politicks make Pretence.

Many meriting lower Fate,
Have Title, Office, and Eſtate,
Their Betters waiting at their Gate.

The Worthleſs meet with high'r Advances,
As the Wiſe Beſtower fancies;
To the Worthy nothing chances.

The worthy and the worthleſs Train,
Modeſt, ſilent, nothing gain;
Impudent, begging, all obtain.

A World wherein is plenteous Store
Of foppiſh, rich, ingenious, poor,
Neglected, forc'd to beg from Door to Door.

A World compos'd, 'tis ſtrange to tell!
Of ſeeming Paradice, real Hell,
Yet all agree to lov't too well.

Where pious, loud, the Fool the wiſe,
The one like to the other dies,
And leaves a World of Vanities.

Proud and covetous, Beaus and Bullies;
Like one of your muſing Melancholies,
I cry for all their Ills, and laugh at all their Follies.

The Requeſt *of an* old Maid, *by a Declaration of her* Paſſion.

DEAR *Collin* prevent my warm Bluſhes,
Since how can I ſpeak without Pain.
My Eyes have oft told you their Wiſhes,
Oh! can't you their Meaning explain?
My Paſſion would loſe by Expreſſion,
And you too might cruelly blame;
Then don't you expect a Confeſſion
Of what is too tender to name,
Since your's is the Province of ſpeaking,
How could you expect it of me.
Our Wiſhes ſhould be in our keeping,
'Till you tell us what they ſhould be.
Then quickly why don't you diſcover,
Did your Heart feel ſuch Torture as mine;
I need not tell over and over,
What I in my Heart do confine.

The

The ANSWER.

GOOD Madam, when Ladies are willing,
A Man muſt needs look like a Fool;
For me I would not give a Shilling,
For one that is kind out of Rule.
At leaſt you may ſtay for my Proffer,
Not ſnatch like old Maids in Diſpair:
If you have liv'd to theſe Years without Offer,
Your Sighs are now loſt in the Air.
You might leave me to gueſs at your Bluſhing,
And not ſpeak the Matter ſo plain.
'Tis ours to write and be Puſhing;
'Tis yours to affect a Diſdain.
That you are in a pitiful Taking,
By all your ſweet Ogles I ſee;
But the Fruit that will fall without ſhaking,
Indeed is too mellow for me.

LONDON, March 28.

We hear great Numbers of Gentlemen and Ladies of the firſt Rank, daily reſort to ſee the little Warwickſhire Man, at the New-Inn, Holborn; who, tho' Thirty Five Years of Age, his Height exceeds not Two Foot Seven Inches. He is juſtly eſteem'd, by all who have ſeen him, to be the greateſt Curioriſity ever exhibited to the View of the Publick in any krown Nation of the World, and equally furniſhes the Spectators with Satisfaction and Admiration.

'Tis ſtill given out at Hamburg, That the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp is to marry one of the Princeſſes of the Court of Great-Britain; and that the Baron de Starcke, one of his Miniſters, is ſhortly come hither with a Commiſſion to negociate the ſame together with His Excellency Baron Hamilton, that Duke's Envoy Extraordinary at this Court. This Duke is about 35 Years of Age, and is Son of Sophia, Favourit Siſter to Charles XII, late King of Sweden, and to the preſent Queen; to which Kingdom his Highneſs will, probably, ſucceed, after the Death of their preſent Majeſties. The ſaid Prince was a great Favourite at the Ruſſian Court, in the Reigns of Peter the Great, and Catherine, and married in 1725, the Princeſs Anne, Siſter of the late Peter II. Emperor of Ruſſia, who died about Six Years ſince, leaving Iſſue one Son.

The laſt Letters from Conſtantinople confirm the Opinion of the Ruſſian Council, aſſuring us, that the Grand Signior had abſolutely rejected all Thoughts of an Accommodation, by which Aſoph was to relinquiſh'd to the Crown of Ruſſia, and that the Kamakan had again declared, the utmoſt his Highneſs could do in that Affair, would be only a Ceſſion of ſome Part of Crim Tartary, together with Precop, to keep the Tartars within Bounds, and prevent their Irruption, into the Ruſſian Territories. Theſe Diſpoſitions render a War unavoidable, and accordingly all Preparations for opening the Campaign are redoubled on the Emperor's Part, in Concert with the Court of Ruſſia, Orders being ſent to all the Regiments in the Hungarian Provinces, to be in Readineſs to march by the End of this Month, and join the Troops aſſembled at Paſſarowitz, which are to be augmented to 70,000 Men.

An Eſtate of 70 l. a Year, and 1100 l. in Money, is fallen to a Boy who uſed to black Shoes near White's in St. James's Street, and went by the Name of Cock-my-Tail, but his right Name is Edward Pritchard. He was born near Briſtol, and on his Mother's marrying a ſecond Husband, who uſed him ill, he came to London, and followed this Employment; ſince which his Grandfather died, and left him as above, which has been in Poſſeſſion of his Siſter ever ſince, no Body knowing he was alive, 'till a Gentleman of the Country found him out about a Week ago, who has furniſh'd him with Money to go down and take Poſſeſſion of it; and yeſterday, for Joy, he was treating his Acquaintance with Punch, according to the Act of Parliament.

On Wedneſday laſt, Two curious Pictures of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, Eight Feet in Length, were put up in Sadler's Hall, in Cheapſide.

Enter'd *in* York *Diſtrict.*

July 1. *Brig. Priſcilla, of Virginia, Richard Williams, Maſter, from London, and Madeira, having on board ſundry European Goods, and* 23 *Pipes and* 1 *Hogſhead of Madeira Wine.*

----- 4. *Ship Brice, of Briſtol, Abraham Saunders, Maſter, from Africa, with* 409 *Slaves,* 214 *Scrivilloes,* 44 *Teeth, and* 7 *Weight of Mallageta Peper.*

Clear'd out.

June 25. *Ship Whitaker, of London, Robert Whiting, Maſter, for London, with* 635 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 8000 *Staves, and* 53 *Tons of Iron.*

------ 27. *Ship Gooch, of London, William Whiteſides, Maſter, for London, with* 553 *Hogſheads of Tobacco, and* 7000 *Staves.*

----- 29. *Ship York of Briſtol, Joſeph Ludlow, Maſter, for Briſtol, with* 412 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 6000 *Staves and* 30 *Tons of Iron.*

----- 30. *Sloop John and Mary, of Virginia, John Briggs, Maſter, for Barbadoes, with* 1400 *Buſhels of Corn,* 11000 *Shingles, and* 100 *Buſhels of Peaſe.*

----- 8. *There is a Ship belonging to Dublin, arriv'd with Wine from Madeira, which is bound for Philadelphia; the Maſter's Name is* ------ *Eccles.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLE or gone adrift from York *River, in* Virginia, *a Pilot-Boat, with Two Maſts, Twenty Four Foot Keel, Nine Foot Beam, and painted Red: Her Gripe on the Stem ſecur'd with Two Iron Stirups; Sails, and all other Materials. Whoſoever will give any Intelligence of the ſame, to Mr.* Trotter, *at* Edenton, *or to the Subſcriber in* York *River, ſo that he may have the ſame, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, or if they contrive the ſame to the ſaid Subſcriber, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, paid by*

Francis Gaines.

WHEREAS frequent Complaints are made to me, by the Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *That ſeveral of the ſaid Papers do not come to their Hands, being intercepted, broke open, and ſometimes kept, by Perſons that do not buy them; which is a Diſappointment to thoſe Gentlemen, and conſequently a great Damage to me: Theſe are therefore, in a civil Manner, to deſire all ſuch Perſons to forbear that Practice for the future, leſt the Law in ſuch Caſes, ſhould be put in Force againſt them. And in Order to make ſuch Diſcovery, the ſaid Papers are, for the future, not only to be put in a Cover, ſeal'd and directed, but alſo to have the Names of each Owner wrote in the Title of the Paper itſelf; ſo that if the Cover ſhould be taken off, by ſuch Perſons, 'twil ſtill diſcover its Owner; and betray the Perſon who unjuſtly keeps it. 'Tis hoped this Method will in a great Meaſure prevent that baſe Practice for the future, and conſequently give better Satisfaction to the Subſcribers, which is the End of this Publication, as it is the earneſt Deſire of their humble Servant,*

William Parks.

WILLIAM DUBBERLEY, Hatter,

HAS lately ſet up the Trade of Hat-making, in Williamsburg; *by whom Gentlemen, and others, may be ſupply'd at very reaſonable Rates, with the following Sorts of Hats,* viz. *Mens Beavers, of any Faſhion or Size; Womens Beavers, White, Black, Shagg'd, or otherwiſe; and Caſtors of the beſt and neateſt Sort. He alſo buys Beaver Furr, Raccoon, Fox, Muskrat, and Hare Skins, and will give Encouragement to any Perſons that will ſupply him with ſuch.*

He alſo dyes and dreſſes old Hats, very well; and dyes Silks, Wool, and Woollens, at reaſonable Rates. Enquire for the ſaid William Dubberley, *at Mr.* John Mundell's, *in* Williamsburg.

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